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12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	15
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	15
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	15
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	15
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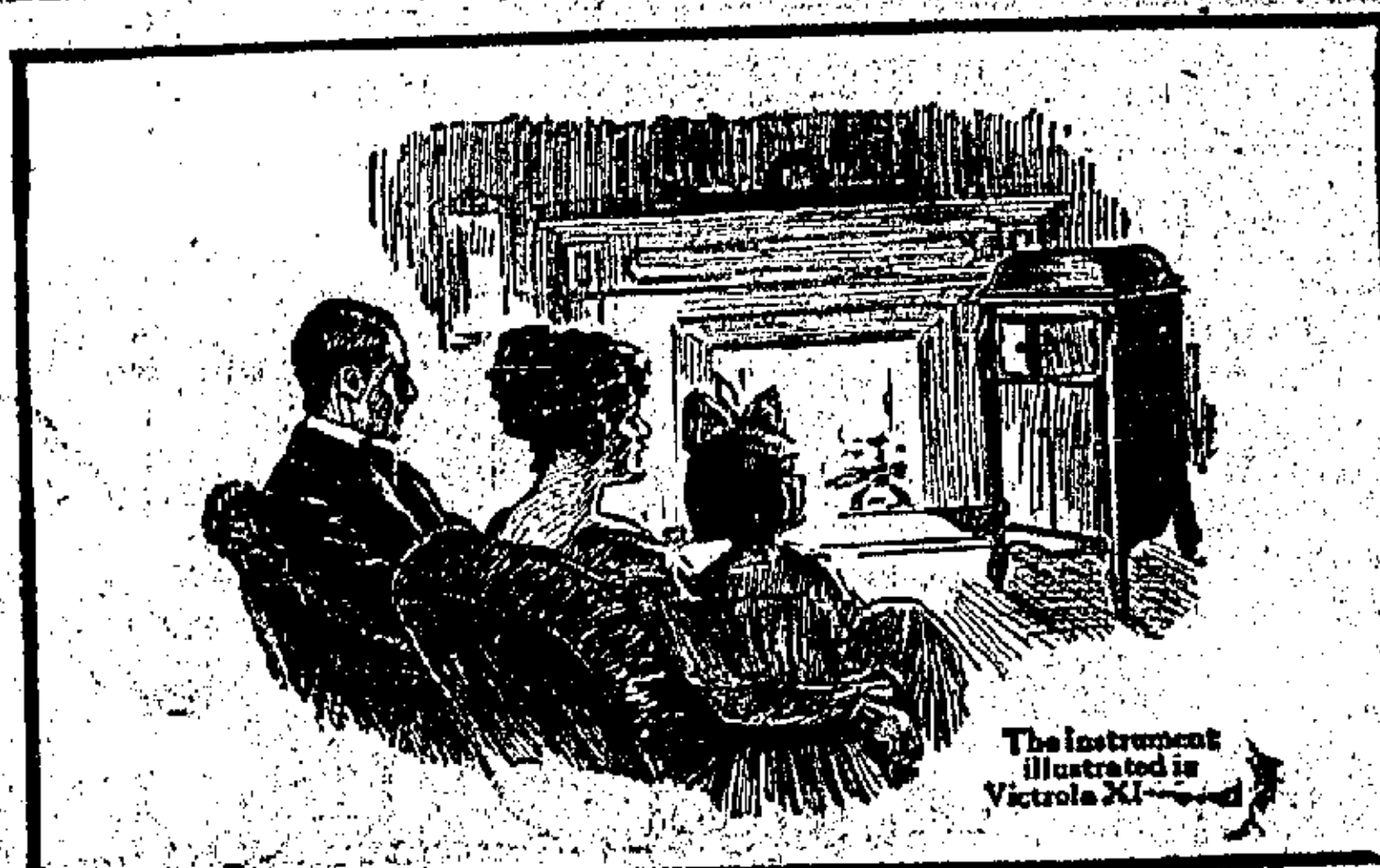
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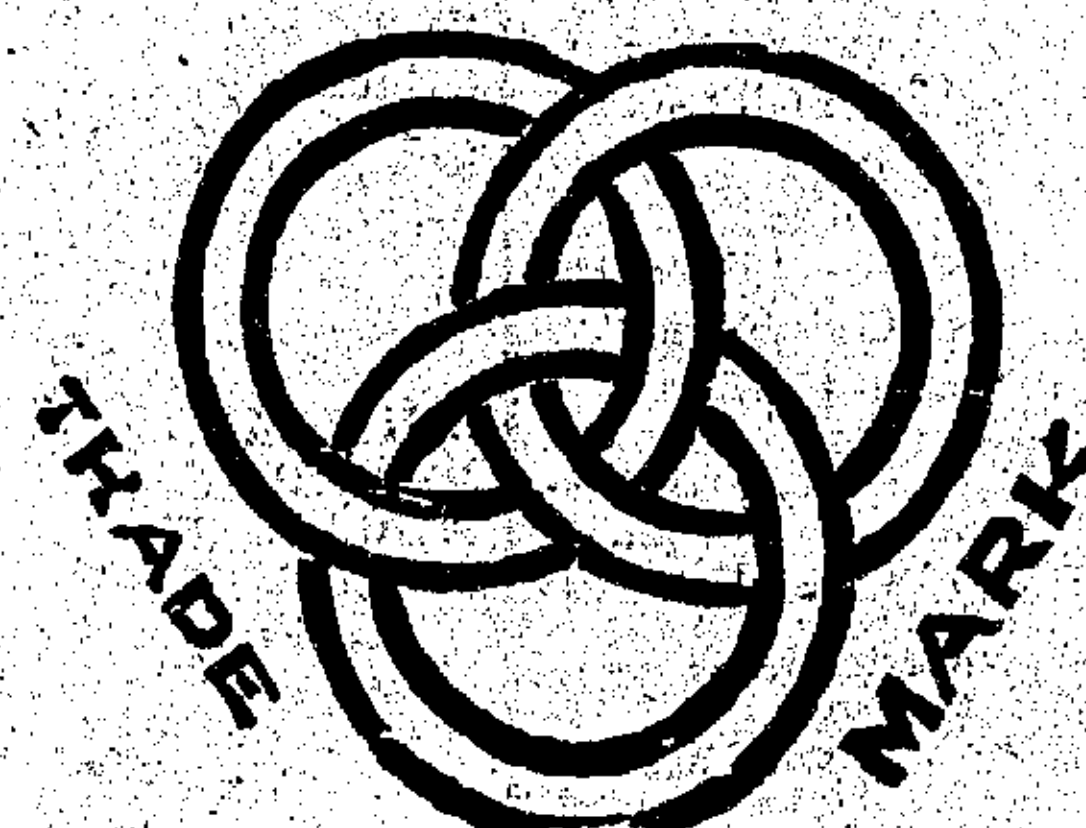
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THE BRITISH CONSULAR REORGANISATION. INFORMATION REGARDING THE CHINA TRADE.

The question of the reform of the British Consular Service is one of the vital interests to all connected with the China trade, says the *L. and C. Express*, that we feel sure that some further information with reference to the proposed changes will be welcomed. It will already have been gathered that the new style of report will be on quite different lines to any reports that we have been accustomed to in the past. In each district the Consular official will fill up certain forms which specify the information required from him. For example, he will state the weights, measures, and currency in vogue in his district, the inland main distributing centre, port of supply, population, etc. He will also give the value of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom during the last three months available, together with the figures of the imports and exports of the four principal competing countries over a similar period. If these figures are not available, an estimate will be given. This is a simple and convenient arrangement which will enable merchants and manufacturers to see at a glance certain preliminary facts and figures concerning any particular locality in China in which they are interested, besides obtaining some indication of the extent of the competition to be faced. This plan of partially standardising the information to be given by Consuls has a distinct advantage over the old system. In the past a Consular official in his report might or might not deal with such points as currency and weights and measures and other topics on which, under the new scheme, he will now supply information systematically from quarter to quarter.

A very important aspect of the new Consular reports will be the information they will contain as to extending and opening up new business in China. To this end particulars will be supplied concerning local firms in the various districts who wish to trade, either direct with the United Kingdom business houses, or indirectly through the local British business houses. The names and addresses of partners or directors, their financial standing and commercial reputation, will be stated, together with such practical information as the principal goods required, mode of transport and route from port to locality, terms of trading, and in what language the correspondence should be carried on. On the other hand, similar details will be supplied concerning the principal competing firms in the various districts. In these cases information will be given as to the names of the firms, the goods they deal in, the reasons why, in the latter case, foreign goods are preferred to the manufactures of the United Kingdom. As an instance of the up-to-date character of the new arrangements, we may mention that in the event of there being immediate requirements for the supply of British goods in any locality, the Consuls will be instructed to make these known by cable to the nearest British Consular Service. From these particulars, business men will be able to judge whether it is worth their while to attempt to open up trade in any given locality. They will know all about the firms with whom they have to deal, and what is of equal importance, the character and extent of the competition they have to meet. In a word, they will be in possession of all the facts which it is essential for them to know. The old Consular reports were silent on so many of these vital points, as in a sense they had to be, since they were printed and published. Under the new plan British merchants and manufacturers will be kept in close touch with all that is transpiring in the commercial world in China. They will know what their competitors are doing, in what lines they are being beaten, and in such cases why they are being beaten. This information will enable them to hold their own with foreign competition. The lack of it in the past has often been a stumbling block. More than once offered by the re-modelled British Consular Service we do not think traders could fairly say. It seems to us the State has gone as far as it possibly can in helping them, short of taking an actual hand in their businesses, which, of course, no one would desire. In this way ahead, Government have gone a long way ahead. It remains for British merchants and manufacturers to do their part. It is their enterprise which must initiate business in China. If they do, it is now clear from what we have said, that the Government will give them every aid. A great field of trade awaits them in China, and with a Consular Service reorganised on the lines indicated above, they should have no difficulty in obtaining and holding a full share of it in the future.

A curious kind of import was mentioned by Sir Ryland Adkins, K.C., M.P., appearing before the House of Commons on March 1st, for Mr. Foster, 37, married, classed B1, and in partnership in Eastcheap. Counsel said that applicant was concerned in importing principally from China, large quantities of eggs, both in liquid and dry form. There were a large number of varieties, and many were used in the baking trade, the making of margarine, and leather manufacture. A small quantity was used in tanning. The firm was now bringing in a new sort of egg for growers to sell owing to the shortage of shell eggs in Great Britain. Final exemption till April 1st was granted.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA. ADDRESS BY MR. ARCHIBALD ROSE.

Mr. Archibald Rose, Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, visited Manchester on March 2nd, and addressed members of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of trade with China. Mr. E. F. Stockton, vice-president of the Chamber, was in the chair.

Mr. Rose said he had spent eighteen years working and travelling in different parts of Asia, and he was firmly convinced that China is one of the markets which will best repay us for a little care and trouble in the difficult years of the period in which the industrial power of the world will be straining to repair the havoc of war. Dealing first with the outlook for increasing trade generally with China, Mr. Rose laid emphasis upon the importance of advertising. The one way to advertise with the Chinese, he said, is to let the consumer see the goods. Samples will do in some cases, goods on consignment in others, and in other cases still travellers, or goods on deferred payment. Japan, America, and Germany are making a very strong bid for the China market. They work hard, study the special needs of their buyers, and cut their costs of production to the lowest possible figure. It should also not be forgotten that the Chinese themselves are coming on very quickly as an industrial people.

CHANGED CONDITIONS NEEDED.

Mr. Rose made particular reference to the piece-goods trade. Cotton yarns and cotton cloth, as he reminded the meeting, head the list in values of our exports from this country. China is the second biggest market in the world for cotton cloth. In his opinion she has by no means reached the limit of her consumption. He is convinced that China could take a great deal more of our cotton products, that she would like to have them, and could pay for them. But to induce her to do this conditions will have to change in some way. We are faced with two problems—new competition, and changing conditions in the country itself. There are, Mr. Rose thinks, only two remedies—cheaper production in Lancashire and better distribution in China, mainly with the object of stimulating demand.

PRODUCTION COMPETITION.

As for the conditions of production, he summarised the position of competitors by saying that England can produce for a penny about 74 lb. of cotton yarn, Japan 11 lb. and China 12 lb. The advantages in the latter cases do not lie entirely in cheap labour, but rather in the fact that both in Japan and China they have been able to produce a cloth which is just good enough to suit the consumer and just cheap enough to compete successfully with a drier cloth from Lancashire. The remedy for increasing competition, in order that we might hold our own against competition which has been approached in a scientific way by America and Japan, seemed to him to be a commission, not too large, appointed by co-operation between the master and operative spinners and weavers, the far Eastern shippers, the merchants and trade union representatives, who would visit China and Japan for the express purpose of examining the products of products of local mills, the class of cotton used, and the cotton cloths which are selling best. Such a body of men might possibly decide that it is essential for employers to use and for operatives to work a certain quantity of cotton of inferior staple to that now employed. The proper handling of the China trade is of vital interest both to capital and labour in Lancashire. One thing he believes China could teach us all, as the result of her centuries of experience. She has her guilds and her trade unions, but they are combinations of men with their employees, not of the one against the other. The Chinese have learnt and they might help to teach us, the possibility and value of real co-operation. On the troubled question of the distribution of piece-goods in China, Mr. Rose attributed the real advantage of non-British competing firms, especially German, to the fact that they have China houses, with their headquarters in China, with responsible partners on the spot who can make prompt decisions and accommodate themselves quickly to any new development. In conclusion, Mr. Rose said:—"A closer co-operation between the producer, the exporter, and the official is perhaps the thing which could help most of all to extend our national trade in China."

SOUTH CHINA SOAP TRADE.

Mr. George E. Anderson, the U.S.A. Consul-General at Hongkong, states that as a result of the war's interference with Germany in South China there has been a great increase in the amount of American soap imported into all the South Asia ports, and the American product is getting a considerable hold on the market in the cheaper grades as well as in the better grades in which it had considerable trade before the war. The change in the trade also has stimulated the local production of soap in practically all of the South Asia countries. Japanese soap products have again commenced to come into the market, more freely. In the Philippines a local coconut oil company has placed on the market a very satisfactory laundry soap of which it reports large sales, and it is also placing a cheap grade of toilet soap on sale in the islands. The largest increase in sales of soap to China, however, has been on the part of Hongkong, and has consisted chiefly of the product of a local soap factory which succeeds to the business of one owned and operated by German interests before the war. The output of this factory has been greatly improved, both in general quality and in the variety of its products. Much of its raw material comes from the United States.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOUTH CHINA MONEY DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. George E. Anderson, the U.S.A. Consul-General at Hongkong, reports:—"Between the last course of silver exchange and disturbances in other lines new currency difficulties have broken out in China and at present, December, 1916, are having a marked influence upon the course of imports and exports into and out of Hongkong. In Canton the provincial paper money is circulating at a discount of from 20 per cent. up. One result is that the advantage in the purchase of foreign goods due to the high value of silver is discounting fully the extent of the discount of paper money. On the other hand, contracts for the purchase of goods for export are paid in paper money and not the producer 20 per cent. less than the face value of the money called for in the contract. In Hongkong the Government so far has succeeded in preventing the paper or silver dollar from going to a premium, compared with the subsidiary coins, which has been its problem for a number of years, but at times the demand for subsidiary coins has been such that they have gone to a slight premium. Aside from the profit of the money-changers, however, the dollar has been circulating at par with silver since three months ago, and the general feeling is that there will be no more serious trouble with the currency of the colony. The large expenditures of the colonial government for the retirement of surplus subsidiary coins, which amounted to more than \$1,500,000 actual last year, have ceased. There is a more or less marked premium in Hongkong on foreign gold coin. For example, American gold coin varies from 2 to 8 per cent. in value greater than American paper currency. The demand for gold is for gold for industrial purposes, for beating into gold leaf and for use particularly for forwarding to India in Indian jewellery bazaars."

SHIPMENT OF ANTIMONY ORE. THE JOURNEY FROM CHANGCHOW TO HANKOW.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Sankey has heard the case of the New Chinese Antimony Company, Ltd., v. the Ocean Steamship Company, in which the plaintiffs sought damages for an alleged short delivery of 78 tons in a cargo of 937 tons of Chinese antimony ore shipped from Hankow to London. In giving judgment the learned Judge said:—"These goods, antimony ore, were insured at Changchow and brought down to Hankow in lighters, and it is stated that the mine return was about 880 tons. When these goods arrived at Hankow, and during that time they were at the risk of the plaintiffs, these goods lost 23 tons out of 960 tons. When they arrived at Hankow they were 937 tons. It is about 250 miles, and they lost that weight in that short distance. They got to the yard of the compound, and there they stayed till the ship came and they carried them off. The defendants were the contractors to carry them. They were to go by an ordinary coasting vessel from Hankow to Shanghai. At Shanghai they were to be transhipped to an ocean-going vessel. That vessel was the *Peleus*, and she brought them to London. It is to be noted that these goods went to some of the hottest parts of the globe. They stopped at Batavia, and then they went through the Straits into the Red Sea, and eventually arrived in London. The conclusion I have arrived at is this: I do not think there has been sufficient evidence for me to say that Mr. Scott has entirely displaced the evidence from the Bill of Lading that 937 tons were shipped, but at the same time he has given me very cogent evidence as to the inherent vice of this cargo—if I may so put it—and also as to the effect of put it—and also as to the effect of moisture. There were 78 tons short as appears by the letter, on page 46 of the correspondence sent by the New Chinese Antimony Company, Ltd., and from that I have to say how much of that loss, if any, is due to the fault of the ship. I have made a calculation and I think that the amount of this cargo lost through no fault of the shipowner at all was 53 tons. I think there must have been some loss on the part of the shipowner. I bear in mind the whole amount, and I think the amount the shipowners ought to pay for is 23 tons. Now comes the question of how much. I think the proper price per ton is £23. Therefore the amount I award is for 23 tons at £23 a ton to the plaintiffs. That includes all considerations. There must be judgment for £529 with cost."

SHIPPING NEWS.

The case between the owners of steamship *Penrith Castle* v. owners of steamship *Fushimi Maru*, which arose out of a collision in Gravesend Reach, and has already been before the High Court, has been before the Court of Appeal. The judgment in the original Court stated the defence of the *Fushimi Maru* succeeded, on the ground of compulsory pilotage. This was appealed against, and the Court held that the judgment of the learned President was correct; the collision was brought about solely by the fault of the pilot, and the appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

States, the oils, however, coming mostly from China itself and Java and Ceylon. The factory's products at present include three principal grades of toilet soap and four principal grades of laundry soap. The cost of its raw material is about 50 per cent. over pre-war figures, while the price of the output has advanced in greater degree.

LONDON'S EMPTY GRATES. PLENTY OF COAL BUT NOBODY TO DELIVER IT.

Coal is at 2s. a hundredweight to the poor. Many of them would gladly pay half as much again even for inferior quality if they could get it, says *The Chronicle*.

The railway sidings are full of loaded trucks, and firms like Rickett, Smith and Cockerill's report good supplies. But there are neither men nor horses for transportation to "home lands."

"We have three trolleys out instead of our usual nineteen," said a St. Pancras depot keeper, adding, "poor people are coming from two miles round, and literally begging us to let them have half a hundredweight to keep the little ones warm and cook the family food. We have 5,000 tons in stock; but we cannot distribute it, although my customers, including hospitals, hotels, and public authorities, are clamouring for it."

At King's Cross and Holloway depots Office of Works wagons waited in line with builders' trucks, hand-barrows, taxicabs, newspaper carts, soap-box and pram-wheels, chariots, and people who brought only bags.

Wood also is scarce and dear. "Not more than a handful for a tanner," said one merchant, who was busily sawing and chopping in a Somers Town area. "We used to get orange boxes and egg crates and fruit cases for a penny or twopenny—sometimes for nothing. Now it's a case of buy dear for dearer."

Salvation Army and other social workers report that while there is little poverty of the ordinary type, the aged and the very young are suffering severely from the cold through lack of fuel.

COAL BY THE ROYAL MAIL.

A Royal Mail motor-van was employed to deliver hundredweight sacks of coal in the Canterbury district. The inability to obtain delivery of coal has caused much distress in this part of South London, where processions of women carrying coal in baths, buckets, and other household vessels and trundling "half hundreds" in perambulators have been a common sight during the last few days.

Suburban tribunals discussed the hardship to poor people resulting from small coal dealers being taken for the army. Mr. T. Dummer, a member, said scores of homes were without fires during the present severe weather. In one district a petition was being signed urging that the local coal merchant should be exempted from military service.

Another member, a churchwarden, said he had to send coal from his greenhouse to heat the church on a Sunday.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

All white uniform of 1916 or previous issues which requires alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17th.

All ranks to whom this applies must produce their uniform for inspection, but they themselves may attend in plain clothes.

The names of men not yet in possession of any white uniform must be at once sent by Equipment Officers to the Store Sergeant, Central Station.

RIFLES AND ACCESSORIES.

Cleaning gear must be drawn from Armoury by all ranks not in possession of same on either Tuesday, April 17th, or Friday, April 20th, between the hours of 5.15 and 4.30 p.m.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, April 16th.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon and No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, April 17th.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, April 18th.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon and 3 Company.

Friday, April 20th.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

All ranks will attend in mufti at the Armoury on Tuesday, April 17th, or Friday, April 20th, between the hours of 5.15 and 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of drawing rifles.

CARE OF ARMS.

All Platoon Sergeants, Crown Sergeants will attend in mufti at Police School for instruction by Musketry Sergeant, Fisher, as follows:—Wednesday, April 18th, 6 p.m.; No. 2 Company; April 18th, 5.30 p.m., Nos. 1 and 3 Companies.

NO. 1 SECTION.

Sergeant 631 Cartwright takes over all Default duties in connection with this Section.

STRENGTH.

P.s. 768 K. Mahomed and 761 H. Mahomed are dismissed from the Force.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Reference Corps Order No. 22 of 13th April, 1917, every rifle and bayonet returned to Headquarters for examination must have a label securely attached, stating member's rank, name and platoon.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPEIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

The Japanese Officer whose contributions, of a rather quaint order, to the *Daily Express* we have noted previously, deals in his last letter with the question whether China will join the Entente. He tells us Chinese nation never forgets most placid nation, most honest, but most wonderful memories. Kaiser atrocities will never be forgotten by Chinese peoples. Kaiser have told his troops to make Attila King of Hun imitations, and Kaiser troop have exceed the instruction. No more will German make foot-step in China. Chinese business man will soon withdraw all moneys from German firms in China and sever the relation with Hun for ever. German stronghold Tsingtau is in fact, Honorable Japanese navy and soldiers have made bombardments upon it and Hun are heated to ruin. That is most excellent situations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have pleasure in announcing that, as the result of the Drawing-room Tea and Sale-of-Work held at Sir Charles Eliot's house on April 11th, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) was realised, and a cheque for that amount is being forwarded to the local Treasurer of the above fund.

I should like to thank the numerous subscribers and also the following helpers, whose names were omitted by an oversight in your report:—Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. Cornack, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Bryant and Miss Wallace.

In addition to the firm, already mentioned, I have also to thank the following for generous assistance:—Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Wiseman Café, Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Messrs. Noronha & Co., Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

The following were the winning numbers in the raffles:—Bedsread, No. 96; Doll, No. 85; Child's Frock, etc. (Powell's), No. 7; Child's Frock, etc. (Whiteway's), No. 51.—Yours faithfully,

MABEL MIDDLETON WARREN.

University of Hongkong,
April 14th, 1917.

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RAIN DELAYS PLAY.

Owing to the intervention of wet weather, very few games were possible last week in connection with the Hongkong C.C. tournament, and little can be said in consequence. As was the case in the previous week, the Chinese players are still prominent. In the Championship Singles, the famous Ng Sze Kwong has gone further ahead at the expense of M. W. Lo, winning in very easy fashion. The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt did very well to defeat Rumjahn in the same competition. Coming to the Championship Doubles, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung have gone still further ahead as the result of their beating the brothers Lo in a very strenuous and exciting game. Nothing has happened up to date to indicate that the Chinese players named will not be good enough for the finals. Nisbet is playing at the top of his form at present, and should give Ng Sze Kwong a most anxious time if they meet in the Championship Singles; a probable happening.

Last week's games and scores were as follows:—
Championship Singles.—Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt beat A. H. Rumjahn, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Ng Sze Kwong beat M. W. Lo 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Men's Doubles Handicap.—Nisbet and Dodwell (owe 15-2) beat Wodehouse and Franks (rec. 15-1) 6-3, 6-1. N. E. Kent and Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (owe 15-1) beat Lieut. A. C. Cooney and N. Peterking (rec. 15) 6-0, 6-0.

Championship Doubles.—Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat M. C. Lo and M. W. Lo 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. S. E. Green and Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt beat J. M. Soeters and H. J. Verney 6-3, 6-2.

Professional Pairs.—H. A. Nisbet and A. G. M. Fletcher beat F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. Bevington (rec. 10), beat R. Hancock and Mrs. H. Hancock (owe 30), 6-3, 6-8, 8-6. Lieut. Col. Crisp and Mrs. Laws (owe 15-2) beat Captain and Mrs. Milner Jones (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-2.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACING FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

Several races were sailed off on Saturday under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. The fifth and final of the Championship series for cruiser classes were combined with the races for the Commodore's Cup, and the result shows that the Chinese rigged cruiser class *Dorothy II* comes first; while *the English rigged, Irene and Feather* tied, and they will have to sail off for the championship on Saturday next.

The race for the Commodore's Cup, cruiser class, was won by *Irene*, sailed by Mr. R. Sutherland; and the race for the Commodore's Cup, for racing yachts of all classes, was won by *Rolle*, which was sailed by Mr. P. C. Potts.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The Captain's "boy" on the str. *Shing Chung* was charged before Mr. Melbourne with attempting to export 200 Hongkong silver dollars out of the Colony without an export permit.

After hearing evidence, his worship imposed a fine of \$5 and ordered the silver currency to be confiscated.

A DISHONEST AMAH.

A Chinese amah was charged before Mr. Melbourne with obtaining by false pretence a pair of gold bangles valued at \$110.

It was alleged by the complainant that the defendant, who was employed by the complainant's sister, came to the complainant's residence and informed her that she (the defendant) had been sent by her mistress to borrow a pair of gold bangles which her mistress desired to wear at a dinner. The complainant delivered the bangles to the defendant, but later discovered that the defendant had not been sent by her mistress to borrow a pair of bangles. In the interim, however, the defendant pawned the gold bangles for \$100 and when arrested by the Police, only \$83.38 of the proceeds were found in her possession.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

Nine Chinese appeared before Mr. Melbourne in connection with an opium divan. The first defendant was charged with keeping an opium divan, possessing opium other than Government opium and also with possessing opium dross. The remaining eight defendants were charged with smoking in the opium divan kept by the first defendant. The first defendant admitted the first charge, but pleaded not guilty to the second and third charges, stating that the opium found in his possession was Government opium and that the opium dross resulted from smoking Government opium.

Mr. Melbourne, informed the first defendant that the Government analyst had reported otherwise, and fined him \$50 on the first charge, \$100, or in default of payment three months' hard labour, on the second charge, and on the third charge imposed a fine of \$19, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. The other eight defendants were each fined \$2.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR THE HOMELESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

FOURTH LIST.

Ch. Ricou	100.00
Un Ecclesi	200.00
A. G. Coppin	30.00
B. Negre	20.00
C. H. Blason	10.00
A. W. V. Gibb	20.00
E. D.	10.00
H. Sieling	100.00
W. T. B. Terry	20.00
R. M. Dyer	100.00
Ho Fook	100.00
L. N. Lee	50.00
B. D. F. Beith	50.00
C. W. Beswick	50.00
Lo Cheung Shui	50.00
Chan Kai Ming	50.00
P. C. Potts	25.00
Ho Kwong	25.00
Ho Lu	10.00
Ho Leung	10.00
Ho Cheuk	10.00
Ho Kai Shit	10.00
G. C. Noxon	50.00
D. M. Ross	50.00
W. G. Humphreys	100.00
Law Chu Pak	50.00
G. Mousson	30.00
Société Océ. & Act.	40.00
J. E. Joseph	50.00
J. H. N. Mody	50.00
Alex. Ross & Co.	200.00
J. R. Michael & Co.	100.00
Patell & Co.	100.00
F. Eidd	10.00
Previous Lists	\$6,800.00
	\$3,680.70

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The Directors of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., have decided, subject to audit, to declare a Dividend of \$7 and a bonus of \$2 per share, to add to Reinsurance Fund the sum of \$100,000 and to place to Underwriting Suspense Account the sum of \$39,547.69 on account of the year 1915.

It is suggested that immense numbers of prayer-mats were sent to India and the East supplied from Germany before the war. Perhaps some British manufacturers might find it to their advantage to inquire into the requirements of this market.

"HEATHER DAY."

APPLICATION OF THE FUNDS RAISED IN HONGKONG.

As the result of communicating with Mr. C. H. Ross, London, the "Heather Day" Committee, of Hongkong, have decided to devote the entire net proceeds of "Heather Day" towards the establishment of an Electric-Therapeutical Ward at the Bellahouston (Glasgow) Hospital of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, London, are being instructed to pay to the Secretary in Glasgow the sum of \$1,582.23.

The Ward in question is to be fitted up with all the most recent electric appliances with the result that many of our brave Scottish soldiers, who would otherwise have to go through life crippled and unfit for manual labour, will have the use of paralysed and shattered limbs restored to them.

The Committee of "Heather Day" are of the opinion that it is in national interests to support such a scheme, and it is therefore hoped that the disposal of the funds in the direction named will meet with the general approval of all those who assisted.

Arrangements are being made whereby the name of Hongkong will be permanently associated with the Ward itself or some particular part thereof.

HONGKONG AND THE MINE-SWEEPERS.

The following letter, dated February 16th, 1917, has been received by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone from the Missions to Seamen, London, acknowledging the money sent by cable from Hongkong towards the support of the work of the mission amongst Mine-sweepers:—

MY DEAR FEATHERSTONE,—I have to-day received from the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a cheque for £20.12.0, in accordance with instructions from their Hongkong office. I understand from their letter, which quotes the telegram from Hongkong, that this sum is intended to be administered by us for the benefit of Mine-sweepers, and we are earmarking it for that purpose. No doubt I shall hear from you in due course as to the donors of the money, and any special instructions as to how it is to be expended. In the meantime, I may say that we are doing very great work amongst the Mine-sweepers at all the principal bases around our coast, and, of course, this involves considerable expenditure, both for the provision of chaplains and readers, and also motor-boats, which we have had to purchase for the work.

I hope all goes well with you, and with best wishes and warmest thanks to our friends in Hongkong for this most generous and welcome gift—I am, yours sincerely,

STUART C. KNOX.

HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

The returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of special reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$6,651,117 \$3,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	21,793,613 15,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,	1,122,070 250,000
Total	\$29,566,800 24,550,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

†Securities with the Crown Agents £70,000.

A correspondent of the *L. and C. Express* wonders if Zimmermann, in proposing an alliance between Japan and Mexico against the United States, remembered that so long ago as the days of Queen Elizabeth the Island Empire entertained a hope of founding a colony in Mexican territory? In 1601 Japanese envoys to the Governor of the Philippines sought permission for the Japanese colonists in Manila to emigrate to Mexico, and the request being refused, another mission went to Mexico itself a few years later to consult the Spanish Viceroy. They were courteously received, and returned home by way of Europe, but almost immediately afterwards reactionaries shut off all intercourse between Japan and the outer world.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports in connection with St. Joseph's English College took place at Happy Valley on Saturday. The weather was by no means favourable for such a gathering, but despite frequent and heavy showers all the events were decided and the rain absolutely failed to damp the ardour either of the competitors or spectators. One of the chief events was the team race for all schools, which was won by St. Paul's with Queen's College second, and the Diocesan School and Ellis Kadoorie School unplaced. This was a most exciting and interesting race, and there was a great scene of enthusiasm when the St. Paul's representative beat the Queen's College runner in the final run. The races were held under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop Pezzoni, and the Rev. Father P. de Maria. The officials were as follows:—General Committee:—Rev. Bro. Director (President); Chevalier Francisco Tse Yat, the Rev. Brothers of St. Joseph's College and the Committee of the St. Joseph's College Association (ex-officio), Messrs. J. P. Braga, F. E. Carvalho, H. Dixon, M. Fernandes, E. J. Noronha, J. M. Noronha, J. C. V. Ribeiro, V. F. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Rocha, J. P. Xavier and G. A. Yvanovich, jr. Judges:—Rev. Bro. Aubert, Mr. E. A. Britton, Rev. Bro. Wilfred, Rev. Bro. Hilary, Mr. H. Dixon, and Scoutmasters J. M. Braga and F. A. Carvalho. Handicappers:—Messrs. F. A. Xavier and D. Braga. Starters:—Rev. Bro. Paul and Mr. F. L. Silva. Time Keepers:—Mr. J. M. Rocha and Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio. Hon. Secretaries:—Rev. Bro. Alphonsus and Mr. J. P. Braga. Working Committee:—Messrs. I. M. Alarackia, R. M. Alarackia, R. D. Baptista, D. Braga, J. M. Braga, A. Goldenberg, L. A. Gutierrez, W. Mahal, R. M. Omar, U. M. Omar, F. A. M. Rosario, F. E. Silva and F. A. Xavier.

During the racing the band of the 74th Punjab (under Bandmaster Christian) rendered enjoyable selections.

The full results were as follows:—

LONG JUMP (Junior).—1, G. Millar; 2, G. A. Hyder.

LONG JUMP (Senior).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, Tin Yuk On.

100 YARDS HANDICAP (Junior).—1, A. Rahmin; 2, D. Urquhart.

120 YARDS HANDICAP (Senior).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, Tin Yuk On.

50 YARDS SMALL BOYS RACE HANDICAP.—1, J. Goldborough; 2, J. T. Cotton; 3, G. Noronha.

40 YARDS HANDICAP (Junior).—1, D. Urquhart; 2, G. Hyder.

100 YARDS FLAT HANDICAP.—1, P. Pau; 2, Hamet.

100 YARDS FLAT (Senior).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, Tin Yuk On.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Small Boys.—1, J. T. Cotton; 2, H. A. Ribeiro.

HIGH JUMP (Junior).—1, F. Laccen; 2, G. Millar.

HIGH JUMP (Senior).—1, R. Sequeira; 2, J. Go.

120 YARDS FLAT, open to St. Lewis Industrial School.—1, D. Hin; 2, Lee Ying Chee.

220 YARDS HANDICAP (Junior).—D. Urquhart; 2, A. Rahmin.

200 YARDS HANDICAP (Senior).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, Tin Yuk On.

120 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to members of St. Joseph's College Association.—1, S. Marcal; 2, D. C. Braga.

TEAM RACE. Open to teams of eight from all schools.—1, St. Paul's College; 2, Queen's College.

SACK RACE.—1, M. A. Cameron; 2, E. Souza.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to Italian Convent.—1, Cissy Hurley; 2, A. Dillon.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to St. Mary's School, Kowloon.—1, C. Figueiredo; 2, Lena Rocha.

HALF MILE HANDICAP (Junior).—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, G. A. Hyder.

HALF MILE HANDICAP (Senior).—1, Tin Yuk On; 2, R. M. Omar.

VETERANS' RACE. Open to all past pupils over 30 years of age.—1, A. J. V. Ribeiro; 2, J. M. Britto.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to sons of past pupils not attending St. Joseph's College.—1, B. Gosano; 2, Hamet.

HALF MILE HANDICAP. For past pupils.—1, D. C. Braga; 2, J. F. Silva; 3, J. R. Soares.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to St. Francis School.—1, Hans Bux; 2, Mc. Grand.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—1, Tin Yuk On and B. Hyder; 2, J. Xavier and Tai Yu Ai.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to French Convent School.—1, E. Rossetti; 2, Mabel Solomon.

100 YARDS HANDICAP. In uniform, open to Scouts of the 1st Hongkong Troop.—1, A. Razzak; 2, N. Braga.

120 YARDS CONSOLATION (Junior).—1, M. Silva; 2, F. Rodrigues.

120 YARDS CONSOLATION (Senior).—1, S. A. M. Sepher; 2, L. Ravis.

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THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture.

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THE "CRAWFORD" DOUBLE COLLARS

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ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day. An absolutely first quality Cigarette. Recommended by all connoisseurs.

No. 3, Large ... \$4.50 per 100 or 2.30 .. 50
No. 4, Medium ... \$3.60 per 100 or 1.85 .. 50
No. 5, Small ... \$3.20 per 100 or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Obtainable at:
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
A. B. WATSON & Co.
HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS

BRASS

FOUR-POST HALF-TESTER, ITALIAN AND FRENCH STYLES.

WOOD

TEAKWOOD, MADE ANY SHAPE OR STYLE.

TWIN BEDS AND COTS.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [516]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [517]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [518]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISMAN." Manila. \$250 Philippine currency.

Apply—
18, NATHAN ROAD,
Kowloon. [519]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART M.V.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whomever and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th April, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [520]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whomever and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on 24th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [524]

NOTICE

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, RUSSIAN VOLUNTARY FLEET Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.

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JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
30A, Prince East,
Wanchai.

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates No. 5/NS 1958, dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67688, 14321, and 89668 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES BARROSO have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates No. 5/NS 1958 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 192/201 in the above Office standing in the name of ARMEDEUS HANIMHOV (deceased) of Hongkong has been LOST, and should this same not be produced before the 26th instant a New Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said ARMEDEUS HANIMHOV (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognized by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Ho. gkong, 13th April, 1917. [513]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1917. [490]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 9.15 P.M.,
APRIL 23RD, 1917.

VOUCHERS which are being issued by the

Hon. Secretary are to be exchanged at Messrs. MOUNTAIN & CO. ONLY on and after 9 A.M. MONDAY, April 16th.

Seats cannot be booked previously.

Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. MOUNTAIN & CO. \$8.00 each.

J. BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Day Committee. [512]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. have now REMOVED to No. 5, DUNDAS STREET. All communications in future should be sent to that address.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [510]

G. & R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria, Bureaux, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope, marked "TENDER FOR TRANSPORT."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained, unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice (expressing being left at the tenderer's address or refusal to accept a Contract allotted to him).

The right to reject all or any tenders is specially reserved.

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WANTED.

OFFICE, centrally situated.
Apply—
Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [515]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
The Manager,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [511]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER. [501]

WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality, Kowloon, Furnished preferred.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd. [506]

HOUSES TO LET

G. & R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government are prepared to LET to FIFTEEN suitable tenant Room No. 5 on the Top Floor of the Post Office Building (New Government Office) in Pedder Street on yearly tenancy.

Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1917. [514]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [47]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [40]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [109]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf of 25,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [297]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Chater Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, First Peak, Kowloon.

For Summer Months. No. 51, PEAK (Six Roomed House). Furnished.

No. 2, "Fairview," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

2 ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET'S CREST, 56, PEAK.

No. 25, BEACONSFIELD TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road in Duddell Street.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSFORD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [20]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticized.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—
(1) To Make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or
(2) To IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
(3) To Make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions.

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16TH APRIL, 1917.

THE WAR AND NEW INVENTIONS.

It has often been asserted by enthusiastic and optimistic citizens of the United States that the scientific experts of that great country would place at its service many new inventions in the event of war with Germany. During the last few weeks various rumours have appeared in the Press as to the work of such diverse personalities as Mr. Ford, the millionaire motor manufacturer, and Mr. Edison, who is often affectionately styled by his own countrymen "the wizard of the West."

Mr. Ford is credited with the statement that he can build submarines, manned by a single individual, almost as rapidly as he has built automobiles; while Mr. Edison is believed to have produced an electrical contrivance for locating submarines. There have been so many astounding inventions and discoveries during our own life-time that it is scarcely safe to apply the word "impossible" to any description of suggested mechanical or electrical triumphs. It is only fourteen years ago that the brothers Wright started the world with their demonstrations of mechanical flight. In 1903 they made their first successful experiment, and five years later they flew, for the first time, in public. It is true that in Great Britain the late Sir HIRSH MAXIM, and in America, the late Professor LANGLEY, had already made many experiments in this direction, but very few people believed that aerial flight, in machines heavier than air, was practicable. Great progress has been made in aviation during 1915 and 1916, due primarily to the influence of the war. We have had very little information as to details, but we know that there has been strenuous rivalry between the aircraft designers and builders of the Entente peoples and their Teuton foes. We remember the short-lived ascendancy of the German "Fokker"

machine and how, in about the middle of last year, the British and French constructors came to the fore with superior fighting aeroplanes. In the one field of aircraft development which the Germans have made peculiarly their own, they have failed. It still remains to be proved whether the claims made by certain naval experts that the new Zeppelin escorts of the German Fleet, which by signalling the approach of our own Grand Fleet saved their Navy from complete destruction off Jutland, can be substantiated. Meanwhile it is an indisputable fact that the Zeppelin raids have been a *fiasco*. The British have at least produced appliances which are able to ward off the murderers of women and children in inland towns and cities. The greatest spectacular triumph of the present campaign has undoubtedly been that of the "tanks," which came into action so unexpectedly during the Somme operations and proved so effective. It is possible to keep secret new naval devices, and when inventions are very technical, as must be the case with improvements in guns and munitions, the general public cannot appreciate their ingenuity. But a new type of fighting machine like the "tank" was bound to attract widespread attention, and it is not surprising that members of the House of Commons wanted to know the names of these new engines of warfare was due. It will be interesting to see whether there will be any new and startling discovery during the stress of the final phases of this Titanic struggle. Though we have no means of knowing what is happening behind the German lines, it would be foolish to underrate Germany's determination to employ every scientific aid. Whatever be their hallucinations, the Kaiser and his satellites have always appreciated the value of invention and research. Krupp's establishment for many years has been something more than a factory for making cannon, important as that part of its activities was from the German point of view. It was a centre of research work; a home of invention as applied to the purposes of modern warfare. It is a terrible comment upon our boasted development that the most brilliant brains in the civilised world are concentrated upon matters directly connected with the destruction of life and property, yet we know that in this terrific struggle the victory will be won by those who have marshalled all the resources available. Behind every cloud there is a silver lining, and it is encouraging to reflect that many of the new inventions will be of use for peaceful purposes. It is known that the Germans, faced with a veritable famine of raw materials, have produced excellent insulating materials and good substitutes for copper, which will be of great value in electrical development. Doubtless there are other inventions which will be equally serviceable.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The agenda contains only formal business.

At about 6.30 p.m., on Friday, the steam launch *Yan Wo* collided with and sank the No. 9 Police motor boat at the entrance to Yau-mai Bay. There were no casualties.

We have received a cheque for \$20 from Mr. W. T. B. Terry, of the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Kaipan*, for "the Homeless in Northern France," on whose behalf the French Consul is appealing for subscriptions.

The Military Authorities announce that gun-practice will be carried out as follows on Thursday, the 19th inst., between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.—From Pakshawan battery, in a north-easterly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. Logan has received a cablegram stating that his son, Second-Lieut. D. C. Logan, of the 16th Loyal North Lancs, who was recently awarded the Military Cross, is in hospital in France, suffering from a severe shell wound in the right thigh.

During the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe will act as Colonial Treasurer; Mr. S. B. C. Ross will act as Postmaster-General; Mr. A. Dyer Ball will act as District Officer, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton will act as Assistant District Officer, New Territories.

The annual meetings of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and the British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., are advertised to take place on the 26th inst.

At the annual dinner of the Sergeants' Mess of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on Saturday evening a sum of nearly £100 was subscribed to War Charities, \$400 being voted from the Mess funds and \$500 collected at the table.

A licensed hawker has reported to the Police that whilst walking from Aberdeen to Wanchai at about 5 p.m., on Friday, he was set upon by two men, one being armed with a revolver. The robbers put a wooden gag into his mouth and took off his jacket (valued at 50 cents), in the pocket of which was his hawk's licence and \$3.03. They then pushed him down and ran away.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—The Pharmacy, \$50; W. Murray Scott, \$20; Wilkinson, Heyward & Clark, \$25; U. Ramjaha & Co., \$25; Korumha & Co., \$15; China Mail, Ltd., \$15; Snowman & Co., \$10; Kelly & Walsh, \$10; G. M. Shaw, \$10; J. Dalziel, \$10; M. S. Sassoon, \$10; Brewer & Co., \$5; H. Murray Bain, \$5; J. Rodger, \$5; Uhlmann & Co., \$5; and J. W. Stewart, \$3.

SEA PASSAGES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The following rules relating to passages for women and children are published in the *Gazette* for general information, and will supersede all rules previously published:—

1.—Passports will not be granted at Hongkong to women and children to travel by British vessels through the danger zones except in cases of great emergency, or for exceptionally urgent reasons.

2.—Women and children arriving at Hongkong in British vessels on their way elsewhere will be permitted to proceed, but will be warned of the risk attending passage beyond certain ports.

3.—Women and children will not be prevented from travelling in vessels of other than British nationality.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second Lieutenant S. G. Mellis-Smith, I.A.R., attached Indian Infantry, was the second son of the late Rev. George Smith, of Swatow, China, and Mrs. Mellis-Smith, of Lanmoor, Colinton, Midlothian. He was educated at Fettes College and Edinburgh University. After holding a temporary educational appointment in Madras under the Indian Government, he was in 1912 appointed Professor of Economics at Canton College, Lucknow. At the outbreak of war he joined the I.A.R. and was attached to the Indian Infantry. He served in the Gallipoli campaign and in Egypt. In September last he was sent to another front, where he was acting as double company commander until he was killed in action on February 11th. He was 30 years of age and unmarried. His elder and only brother, Second Lieutenant D. B. Mellis-Smith, is serving with the Seaforth Highlanders, and has been twice wounded.

Major F. J. Walwyn, D.S.O., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed a General Staff Officer of the second grade. Major Walwyn won his decoration in the China War, 1900, when with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—the only British Battalion in the expeditionary force—he took part in the advance to the relief of Tientsin and the advance to the relief of Peking. He was mentioned in despatches given the D.S.O. and the medal with clasp. In the present war he has seen considerable service both on the Staff and as a regimental officer of the Fusiliers.

Major H. A. Thewles, who served with "The Buffs" in Singapore and Hongkong, has been given field rank in his regiment, in which he is a temporary lieutenant-colonel. He originally joined the army as a private, and served for a half year in "The Buffs" before getting his commission in 1904. He has seen much service in the present war.

Captain A. W. Torlesse, who was employed for a considerable time in survey work in the China Seas and in the Pacific, has been appointed assistant to the Hydrographer of the Royal Navy. Captain Torlesse, who went on the retired list some years ago, commanded the *Royalist* during the troubles at Samoa in 1899.

THE WAR.

GERMAN ATROCITIES ON SEA AND LAND.

BRITISH SUCCESSES SEAL DOOM OF LENS.

GERMAN RETREAT EXTENDING.

BOLIVIA BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

VILLAGES AND GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night, after a sharp fight at the village of Fayet, a mile north-westward of St. Quentin, we captured positions at Ascension Farm and Grand-prie Farm, on the high ground eastward of Le Verguier.

We also made progress northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the direction of Queant.

Our constant pressure compelled the enemy to yield further ground northward of Scarpe.

We seized Vimy Station and La Chaudiere, and the enemy's positions at Fosse No. 6 and Buquet Mill, between Givenchy-Engohelle and Angres.

The guns captured in this area include four eight-inch howitzers.

The ground gained in the recent operations links up with the positions gained at the battle of Loos.

We drove off an attempted raid eastward of Loos.

BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured Levin, south-westward and adjoining Lens, taking considerable quantities of war material.

This afternoon we seized Cite St. Pierre, north-westward of Lens. We pressed on the whole front on the Scarpe River southward of Loos, and reached points two or three miles eastward of the Vimy Ridge.

Throughout the day there has been heavy fighting southward of Scarpe.

We everywhere maintained the positions we previously captured, and inflicted serious enemy losses.

We made progress on a wide front north and south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, fierce encounters resulting in our favour.

Southward and eastward of Fayet, to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin, we carried Gricourt village at the point of the bayonet. The enemy stubbornly resisted.

We captured 400 prisoners.

An attempted hostile counter-attack was broken up.

Our aeroplanes on Thursday and Friday dropped large quantities of explosives with good results on enemy stations, ammunition depots and aerodromes.

We successfully attacked enemy infantry convoys with machine-guns.

Four German aeroplanes were brought down, six were driven down, and twelve of ours have not returned.

FRENCH FRONT.

BOMBARDING GERMAN POSITIONS.

PARIS, April 14th.

A communiqué states:—South of St. Quentin we continued to bombard German positions between the Somme and the Oise.

There has been great mutual artillery activity in Champagne, where we effected numerous reconnaissances.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, April 15th.

A report states:—We organised the conquered ground between St. Quentin and the Oise. We made progress south of the Oise on the plateau north-east of Lower Quincy. Our artillery were most active against the German defences at St. Gobain, and Coucy forests.

LENS DOOMED.

LONDON, April 14th.

The latest British successes seal the doom of Lens, which General Allenby is approaching on both banks of the Souchez River, while General Horne, in the Loos salient, has gained a footing in the trenches north-east of that town. These successes were won on a front forty miles from Hardcourt, and fifteen miles south of Cambrai to the south of Loos.

GERMAN IDEA OF OFFENSIVE.

German communiqués have seized the shortness of the opening stage of the battle to suggest that the offensive is prematurely exhausted, but it is really due to the swiftness of the infantry onslaught, many units in their ardour exceeding the limits of effective fire of heavy artillery. Their performance is described by British experts as the most remarkable of the whole war, in view of the strength of the positions attacked.

Altogether during the week the Germans had to meet attacks from four points on a seventy miles line, and they were daily uncertain where the next blow would fall.

GERMAN RETREAT EXTENDING.

LONDON, April 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters reports this afternoon that there is an indication that the German retreat is extending to the region immediately south of Lens, where fires and explosions are frequent.

Beyond the enemy lines conflagrations are observed in Lens itself.

The weather has improved.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 14th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—There was a pause in the fighting yesterday north-eastward of Arras and Scarpe, further southward of Croisilles and Bullecourt. After violent artillery, the British vainly attacked several times, but our later thrust inflicted considerable enemy losses.

Strong enemy attacks failed against our St. Quentin positions.

We captured 230 prisoners.

ST. QUENTIN BADLY DAMAGED.

During the past week the heart of St. Quentin was violently bombarded, and the Palace of Justice, Cathedral and Town Hall were seriously damaged.

Our artillery is fighting at full strength at Soissons, Rheims, and in Western Champagne.

The enemy lost on the Western Front on Wednesday 11 aeroplanes, and on Friday 24 aeroplanes and four balloons.

LATER.

A German report transmitted by wireless this evening states that there were strong British attacks between Scarpe and Bullecourt, which failed with heavy losses.

GERMAN UNEASINESS.

AMSTERDAM, April 14th.

A note of anxiety is now emerging from the German Press regarding the British advance.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* military critic admits that it has created a widespread uneasiness, but appeals to the Germans to trust Hindenburg. It says that the reverse at Arras clearly proves the rightness of the Hindenburg retreat, but for which, in view of the enemy's immense superiority in heavy guns and trench-mortars, what happened at Arras would have happened to the entire front to far south of the Somme.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—It needs a strong mental grip to realise the full extent of the significance of the week's success, the most gratifying aspect being that so much has been accomplished with relatively light casualties.

The blow to the Germans is more severe than has yet been inflicted.

It is possible to estimate that several divisions were so badly cut up as not to be fit for fighting again for many weeks.

Fresh troops are being hurried up to the front and flung into the fighting on ground with which they are not accustomed. Thus Hindenburg is being forced to draw heavily upon his much talked-about strategic reserve.

The British have proved more than a match in open fighting for their machine-like adversary, and have shown a marked superiority in field tactics, outpost work, machine-gun stalking, and hand-to-hand fighting. It seems a dry-rot has set among the Germans, the prisoners behaving like an undisciplined rabble, disregarding their own officers and non-coms. This is most significant, and an ominous change in the mentality of the German army.

CHIEF CAUSE OF GERMAN DISASTER.

The German officers freely complain that the chief cause of the disaster is their difficulty in controlling their men. A further factor in the victory is the wonderful efficiency, incredible intensity, and marvellous accuracy of the British artillery.

The German gunners on the whole have done poorly. Prisoners complain that their batteries fired on their own patrols. This is probably due in some measure to the fact that the Germans are frequently wearing British kit collected on the field. The shortage of clothing is becoming almost as marked as the shortage of food.

The rations of the troops were reduced a week ago.

There have been further considerable captures of guns, howitzers and large ammunition depots.

Trained teams of artillerymen are now accompanying the Infantry in the advance and make prompt use of the guns falling into our hands.

The total number of captured enemy guns and howitzers is now estimated at 200, making a considerable difference to the balance of their powers of aggression or defence.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIES IN THE BALKANS.

PARIS, April 14th.

A French report states:—Our Eastern Army reports that the enemy made a local attack in the direction of Tirmova, west of Monastir, which failed.

Bands of Comitadjis, supported by Austrian troops, attempted an offensive west of Koritza, but were repulsed.

British aeroplanes successfully attacked the aerodrome at Drama.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"GLOUCESTER CASTLE" DISASTER.

LONDON, April 14th.

The *Gloucester Castle* was torpedoed at midnight.

An engineer and fireman were killed by the explosion, and several stokers were badly injured.

A number of vessels hastened to the rescue and took off 450 wounded soldiers, who were landed and placed in hospital. It was a moonlight night, and the calm sea facilitated transhipment of those aboard the stricken liner, a feat which was frequently difficult owing to the number of stretcher cases.

There was perfect discipline, and there was no panic.

The nurses and doctors were quite cool in transferring the wounded regardless of the safety of their own lives.

Those aboard saw a submarine in the distance.

The torpedo made a hole in the side of the vessel large enough to admit four men abreast.

SPAIN AND SUBMARINISM.

MADRID, April 14th.

The Government is sending a strong Note to Germany on the subject of the torpedoing of the *Fulgencia*.

The Captain of the *Fulgencia* states that the submarine captain, while covering him with a revolver, actually compelled him to carry a bomb in his own boat to sink his ship.

PRESS FAVOURS VIGOROUS ACTION.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Spanish comments reveal a distinct cleavage of opinion with respect to the situation created by the submarineism. The Liberal organs strongly favour vigorous action regarding the under-sea campaign, and emphasise that solidarity of the Cabinet is a necessity for national unity and patriotism.

On the contrary, the Conservative journals strongly oppose intervention, declaring that such would ruin Spain without being in any wise decisive.

ARGENTINE VESSEL SUNK.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14th.

It is officially announced that the Argentine sailing ship *Monte Protegido*, has been sunk in European waters.

A minute inquiry has been ordered, which has created a great impression.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN. IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 14th.

It is officially announced that General Maude reported on the 14th April that in withdrawing the advanced detachments on the right bank of the Diale river he drew the bulk of the enemy forces on this flank towards Deltawa.

The report continues:—We marched towards Diale and attacked the enemy on the morning of the 11th April.

The enemy was driven out of his advanced positions near Chaliyah, north-eastward of Deltawa, the same evening.

The enemy withdrew six miles towards Serajik.

The operations were continued on the 12th and 13th inst., the Turks falling back towards Delt Abbas.

The Turks lost 700 wounded on the 11th inst. Two hundred dead were found.

Our casualties were about 200.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 15th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared an interim dividend on the deferred shares at the rate of twelve per cent. free of income-tax.

SYSTEMATIC GERMAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, April 14th.

Special stories of shameless and cruel Hunnism are multiplying.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters gives numerous instances.

GIRLS KIDNAPPED.

During the occupation of the recently liberated territory, at one town alone 80 girls of the superior class were kidnapped for industrial and agricultural labour.

POPULATION DRAGGED AWAY.

At another town the entire population were dragged away at dawn without warning to an unknown destination.

COMMUNE FINED.

The Commune of Ugnyleguy was fined 10,000 marks because a house was burned down, but really through the fault of the Germans. Nevertheless, the fine was enforced. Three local notables were imprisoned and inflicted with spare diet and rigorous treatment till the fine was paid.

GERMAN TIME FAVOURED.

At another town the Germans stopped the people and demanded to see their watches. If the watches did not show German time the owners were heavily fined.

A STORY OF TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Mr. Beach Thomas, in the *Daily Mail*, tells the following story of two of our men who were prisoners with the enemy and who escaped to our lines:—What these men say will fill our army with more fury than anything yet recorded against the enemy. They were captured early in the year, and immediately were set to work near the lines, sometimes under our shell-fire. They were starved from the beginning. One of the two, who was 13 stone when captured, is now eight stone. The other man's foot was covered with boils. If they asked to be allowed to stop work because of their weakness, they were lashed with a whip or hit with the butt-end of a rifle. Their diet was a quarter of a loaf of bread, some thin soup, and occasional small extras.

The full details are being officially recorded.

SEA ATROCITIES.

Meanwhile news of fresh atrocities come in daily. The latest example is that of the French schooner *Leontine*. The submarine fired on the *Leontine*, whereupon the schooner immediately put out her boats. The submarine watched for a few minutes, then, satisfied that the schooner was not armed, the pirate fired forty shells into the vessel, killing four and badly wounding three, including the skipper, who was conveyed to his cabin. The submarine then fired incendiary shells and finally put a crew on board.

The boatswain and cabin-boy lay bleeding on deck, and, knowing that an explosion would mean their death, asked for mercy. The German officer's reply was to shoot the cabin-boy through the head with a revolver.

MERRY MURDERERS.

The submarine crew meanwhile were laughing and singing. The *Leontine* finally blew up. Including those wounded, five of those not wounded were, however, saved.

THE EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

FOUR ARRESTS.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

In connection with the explosion at the Eddystone Ammunition Works four arrests had been effected.

RATIONING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 14th.

A memorandum issued by the Board of Agriculture shows the diminished importation and military requirements will reduce the feeding-stuffs of the country during the coming year by 13 million tons. Simultaneously the numbers of live-stock are unprecedentedly large. Therefore, the rationing of feeding-stuffs and a substantial reduction of live-stock are essential.

ALLIED GOVERNMENT RUSSIA.

EFFECT OF POLAND'S POSITION ON EUROPE.

PETROGRAD, April 14th.

The Allied Governments, in consulting the Russian Government on Proclamation to the Poles, associate themselves with the idea of reconstituting Poland, which is bound to play an important part in the future of Europe.

BRAZIL ADVISED TO SEND ARMY TO EUROPE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14th.

It is suggested by the newspapers that Brazil should send 200,000 infantry to Europe.

HUNGARY DEMANDS ELECTORAL REFORM.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED BY THE KING.

AMSTERDAM, April 14th.

A message from Budapest states that, after repeated suspensions of the sitting of the Chamber, owing to the continuous clamour of the opposition for universal secret suffrage, a Royal letter was read adjourning Parliament.

KAISER'S HEALTH.

RUMOUR UNFORTUNATELY ILL-FOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, April 14th.

A Berlin message states that it has been officially stated that the rumours of the Kaiser being ill are ill-founded.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHNSON.

LONDON, April 14th.

The *Daily Express* reports that Brigadier Bulkeley Johnson was killed in a brilliant cavalry charge preceding the capture of Monchy.

BOLIVIA AND GERMANY.

RELATIONS SEVERED.

LA PAZ (Bolivia), April 14th.

Bolivia has severed relations with Germany.

ALLIED LABOURITES VISIT RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, April 14th.

The Franco-British Labourites have arrived. They were greeted by huge crowds. There were Military and Militia guards-of-honour and their hands played the "Marseillaise."

A SIMPLE RUSE.

There is a curious story from Stockholm to the effect that thirty Russian revolutionaries from Switzerland passed there proceeding to Petrograd. The German Government waived the passport and baggage examinations on condition of their promising to obtain the release of a similar number of civilians in the Concentration Camps.

VICTIM OF SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, April 15th.

The well-known Wesleyan Professor James Hope Moulton has died from exposure after the sinking of the ship on which he was returning from India.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in the "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

A large number of distinguished English and French officers have been placed in the concentration camp at Katterbuck as a guarantee against aerial bombardments.

Indian newspapers have been invited by the military authorities to depute a representative to pay a visit of some length to the Mesopotamian front, and are arranging to take advantage of the opportunity.

HOW BRITAIN DEALS WITH U-BOATS.

LEAGUES OF MOVABLE NETS.
ONE U-BOAT DESTROYED FOR EVERY FOUR VESSELS SUNK.

It is because England has defeated the submarine campaign in her home waters, forcing Germany to range the open sea in search of victims that the United States faces the possibility of war over the renewed U-boat ruthlessness, according to Alfred Noyes, English poet and lecturer. Mr. Noyes arrived in New York recently from an inspection tour lasting between eight and nine months, in the course of which he cruised on submarine-hunting trawlers, visited the Somme front, the prison and detention camp of England, and made a flight in a military airplane, which was directing his gun fire on the Somme.

"The submarine war is coming nearer America," said Mr. Noyes on February 21st, in his apartment in the Algonquin Hotel, "because it is being driven away from England. We have found the way to defeat it in our home waters and it has had to seek the open sea for any hope of success. Even so, I believe the U-boat campaign is destined to failure and I think I reflect official opinion in this belief."

ARMED SHIPS, THE REMEDY.
"The remedy for the U-boat danger in the open sea is obvious, I think. Inshore we meet them with nets and armed trawlers. Offshore an armed vessel seems to be nearly a match for a submarine. In the preparation of two articles which I wrote on U-boat warfare, and which *The Times* published, I was permitted to examine the records of hundreds of attacks by submarines. Ninety-nine out of 100 victims were unarmed. The armed vessels escaped."

Mr. Noyes' attention was called to the statement of Sir Edward Carson, in the House of Commons, that 78 per cent. of armed vessels escaped U-boat attack. Mr. Noyes was inclined to think the percentage had been higher, but accepted the figure as sustaining his contention that the arming of merchantmen would prove to be sufficient answer to Germany's new regime of terror.

Since Jelliffe has been in the Admiralty," he said, "we have been arming merchantmen right and left. It seems to me that the remedy for the United States is the same. However, that is for you to decide, and perhaps I shouldn't offer advice."

Mr. Noyes said that the best figures he had been able to obtain from official England entitled him to estimate that one U-boat was lost for every four vessels sunk, and he suggested that this proportion offered a fair means of estimating the number of submarine boats sunk since the war began. In the first six months alone, he said, there was a gathering in England of many officers at naval bases beautifully polished periscopes serving as receptacles for flowers, or otherwise as household ornaments. Each had come from a German U-boat. They are made of brass and take a high polish, which, he said, made them really ornamental.

HOW ENGLAND DEALS WITH U-BOATS.
How England has cleared her home waters of the German menace was chief subject of the talk which Mr. Noyes gave in the capacity of a private observer, though his references to the censorship which he must obey and to the facilities for observation afforded him by the British Government gave his remarks the weight of official information.

There are between 3,000 and 4,000 patrol vessels guarding the British Isles against submarines, he said, and these are composed of fishing boats, or trawlers, private yachts, and whalers from Canada and the other colonies. Each is armed, usually with a Hotchkiss gun of the 12 or 14 round type, which discharges an explosive shell. Each carries, besides, between 1,000 and 1,500 yards of steel net weighted to sink to the bottom and equipped with devices which render them immune to any attempt by a submarine, even the new sharp-pointed type, to cut through them, and with other devices. Mr. Noyes asserted, the censor forbade him to speak of these last, which, apparently, cause the destruction of anything that becomes entangled.

"Just how they dispose of a U-boat I'm not at liberty to say," declared Mr. Noyes, "but it must be easy for you to realize that ways have been found. Can't you imagine your Mr. Edison devising a way of destroying anything that struck one of his nets?"

He would not admit that the nets were electrically charged, as it was suggested his remark seemed to intimate, insisting that he must leave that phase of the question untouched except to relate an anecdote which, he said, illustrated his point.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE.
"Many of the skippers of these trawlers and patrol boats are Scotchmen," said Mr. Noyes. "In fact, there are between 60,000 and 70,000 fishermen who already have been uniformed, trained and practiced, even in gunnery, for anti-submarine service. Many of them are Scotch and all are seamen who range in age from the twenties to the three scores and more. Some of them are even as old as that, but they are the hardest set of men I ever saw. I asked one old fellow how he stood the extreme cold, and he replied that he, like the rest, soaked his seaboots and gloves in the water. Really, they believe the water is warmer than the air and perhaps they are right."

"It was one of these old chaps who told me how he had been 'shooting his net'—that's the term they use for dropping one of their nets into position. They throw off a heavy buoy to which one end of the net is made fast and then steam away, paying out the net as they go. When several are in a group all pay out their nets in this way and then each trawler takes up the buoy of the adjoining vessels so that the nets are stretched between the boats at intervals of 1,000 or 1,500 yards, depending upon the width of the net. The weighted nets sink to the bottom and the line of trawlers by steering ahead in unison, can sweep the sea behind them for whatever width they desire, the only necessity being that sufficient ships join the line to give this width. I once saw the mariner unite of a line which I was told comprised sixty trawlers and stretched from the English shore to the Irish shore across the Irish Sea."

"Well, this old chap had no more than got his net shot, than he felt a jerk in it that threw him six points off his course. A submarine had become entangled in the net."

"How did you get rid of it?" I demanded.

"Said he:—'I canna tell ye just what happened, but it was when the Admiralty meant should happen when one of these undersea lads gets entangled in our nets. And, mind ye, the nets are verra expensive.'"

THE SCOT AT WAR.

These Scotch Captains are among the most fearless of men, according to Mr. Noyes, though the bravery of no man who enlists on a trawler could be questioned. But, as Mr. Noyes expressed it, "the Scotchman has a very light notion of Armageddon."

He told of one who kept in his cabin the Bible, an odd volume of Froude's history relating to the Armada, and "I regret to say," added Mr. Noyes, "a novel of Guy Boothby entitled 'The Beautiful Devil.' His taste was catholic, to say the least. This man told me he had killed ten of 'em,' meaning that he had sunk ten submarines."

HOME WATERS NOW CLEAR.
"You see in fair fight a trawler has all the best of it," said Mr. Noyes, "and the Germans have come to realize this. The boats are heavily timbered and they can well stand the kind of attack which a submarine boat can deliver with its light guns, although one shell from the trawler means the destruction of the U-boat if it lands fast. That is why you always hear of U-boats, though they may summon a trawler by gunfire to the aid of a doomed vessel's crew, always submerging before the rescuer arrives. And that is why we believe the arming of all merchantmen will defeat Germany's last move."

Mr. Noyes asserted that one thing which became perfectly clear to anyone who saw the trawlers at work was the fact that they had actually cleared the home waters of the invaders.

"Last year," said he, "you'll remember that boats were sunk right in the Irish Sea, as many as six or seven a day I believe. You don't hear of that now. Why, if a U-boat were reported in the Irish Sea or in any of the home waters a continuous net could be laid in front of any behind, and I believe it is impossible then for a U-boat to escape. That is why they are going to sea and why America is threatened."

"The home waters are blocked off in little squares, and certain patrol boats are assigned to each square. All are equipped with wireless, even to the smallest fisherman, and all are in constant communication with the Admiralty. I believe there is no boat in the fleet with which the Admiralty cannot get in touch in twenty-five minutes when occasion requires."

100,000 IN BRITISH AIR SERVICE.
Mr. Noyes asserted that the development of the British air service was fully as great as this development of the submarine defence. He said there were more than 100,000 men in the service now, and added—

"I've heard it said that there are more men in the aviation branch now than there were in the whole original British Army. While I was at the front I once saw a man arrive from England, deliver his message, receive dispatches for England, and return at once in his aeroplane. Imagine my surprise when I saw this same man return that afternoon and learned that he contemplated flying back. Two round trips from England to the front in a single day!"

"The thing that strikes me most when he has an opportunity to observe conditions is the real meaning behind the expression 'control of the air.' On the Somme front I saw scores of allied aeroplanes flying low over the ground directing the fire of our big guns—guns that were shooting over the crests of hills behind which they were concealed. And the Germans were trying in vain to reply. There was not a German aircraft in the sky, and their shells were not falling within a quarter of a mile of our batteries."

SEAPLANES FIGHT U-BOATS.
"Why, we are using hydro-aeroplanes and small dirigibles now to fight submarines. You see them conveying troops across the English Channel. In clear weather they can spot a submarine before the submarine boat comes to the surface, and, if they see it, it is a lucky boat that escapes. As a result, too, of our air service there is no longer any Zeppelin scare in England. We have found how to combat them, and I guess Germany knows it, for no more have come after the two we brought to earth. I was in England then, and I know the officials were disappointed, for they felt they 'had the edge on the Zepps.'"

The men who fly the Zeppelins are a hardy crew, according to Mr. Noyes. He said that the commander of one which landed in England about twenty-five miles from London walked to a farm house and, falling to rouse the inmates, smashed a window to demand—

"How can I get to a telegraph office?"

I want to notify my wife that I'm a prisoner in England and am safe."

According to Mr. Noyes he repeated the inquiry to the soldiers who presently came up and was not perturbed, even when a soldier answered angrily—

"Don't be too sure you're safe yet, matey."

However, Mr. Noyes hastened to add, the commander was as safe as he would have been at home and, apparently, a good deal happier.

EASY LOT OF CAPTIVE TEUTONS.

German prisoners are not compelled by the English to work. Mr. Noyes, who told of inspecting one prison camp with shower baths, a swimming pool and a theatre operated by the prisoners, said with a laugh—

"I'm afraid if the British working man had seen that camp there would have been a row. But, after all, the treatment of prisoners, that is the failure to employ them as Germany does, is one of the problems of Democracy. You see our trades unions are against the employment of prisoners."

Asked about food conditions in England, Mr. Noyes said that although sugar was scarce, except in the big restaurants and hotels, and although prices for all food-stuffs had increased, cost had gone up in no greater proportion than had been the case here. In fact, the cost of living in England was still about half what it was here.—*N.Y. Times*.

THE GREATEST RESULT OF THE WAR?

A SEA LEAGUE BETWEEN U.S.A. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUCH A UNION.

Will the greatest result of the War be a Sea League between Great Britain and the United States?

Mr. J. L. Garvin thinks it will, and, writing in the *Observer*, he outlines the great possibilities of such a union of the English-speaking peoples.

"Let no one say that there is no moral process to be discerned in the course of history or that modern investigators into the truth of actual happenings and concrete facts can ignore that wonderful psychic sway of action and reaction by which the most formidable organized powers, when in effect those of tyranny and evil, have evoked, against themselves, unsuspected, spiritual, conquering forces out of the depths of the soul of man," writes Mr. Garvin.

"Sooner or later that which has sought to live by the sword has perished by the sword. To stamp that lesson on the world's memory, so that it never shall be effaced, must be our chief purpose in this quarrel. As the moral process has worked in the past against every dynastic or racial attempt at universal dominion or ascendancy, so now, only more so."

"If we bear ourselves well in the next six months the Kaiser will prove such an architect of other people's fortunes as the world in all its endless play of contradictions between intentions and events has never yet known."

AN UNPARALLELED DRAMA.

And this is the way in which Mr. Garvin thinks that the Kaiser may be "architect of other people's fortunes." "We can only say of the Kaiser's latest policy that it makes Shakespeare smile. America is on the verge of war, but not yet over the top. The submarine menace is at work against our marine communications, like a knife slashing at a network. These two things together are an unparalleled drama in the life of the English-speaking world."

"They are like to draw the two mighty stocks together in a league of kinship and freedom, renewing for ages that great patent of their blood whereby they have traversed the seas and peopled so many shores. Formal or unwritten, that pact of Empire and Republic to keep for ever open in war and peace their common path across all the wet highways of the world would realize a better vision than the most fervent brethren of the Pilgrims' Clubs on either side of the Atlantic had dared to dream until one short week ago."

"The Sea League of America and Britain would make both invulnerable. It would ensure the fall of any conceivable aggressive combination against which they might lean their doubled weight. It would decide the whole tendency of civilization in the twentieth century and probably the destinies of mankind for a thousand years. Thoughts like these were as familiar as true in the minds of a minority of idealists of the older schools, both in the United States and at home."

"The light had often seemed more and more obscured by the complex economic strivings and international rivalries of our own time. But now, unless we mistake, it is revealed anew never again to be hidden. It will act with increasing influence to unguessed purposes on the lives of a hundred and sixty millions of English-speaking people, and on that third part of the world which is within their influence."

THE NEW CONSEQUENCE.

"We believe that this moral reunion and practical co-operation between the United States and our own United Empire will come about. We believe it will come about, because it is life and death to them both to have free communication across the sea to and from the world, and the future possibilities of such a peril as now threaten the very nerve centres of their common frame. If we are right historians will remember the new consequence as by far the greatest result of this war."

"The union of the English-speaking world in one cause can break that terrorism for ever by sea and land, while offering hopes for a civilization which the victory of the present Allies alone could never bring about. That is the issue which President Wilson has decided one way or the other."

"America is the sole judge of what her own honour and duty may or may not require; it is a responsibility as solemn, as momentous, as ever yet rested on the ruler of a great people."

AMERICA HAS COME IN.

"America has come in." To what event? asks the *Nation*. "To a conflict which now threatens the starvation of the greater part of Europe. Had the same territory been visited by a much smaller calamity—let us say, by an earthquake whose shock extended from London to Petrograd—the European world 'Hun' and 'anti-Hun' would have been united in a common effort of succour and restoration. It is now torn in twain because its present visitation is moral as well as physical. It is a suddening of wills and tempers so complex as to shatter all the elements of the social order, and to threaten to convert the most fertile lands of Europe into a scene of actual desolation."

"In the main this society of nations was originally broken up by the attempt to introduce into it an imperialism which it had long outgrown. With the entry of America, the balance gets definitely to the side of Democracy, and we may also look forward to a reuniting, in time, and after a long period of exacerbation, of the broken ties of civilized living. Henceforward Western democracy is safe, and its ideas must definitely permeate the central and the Eastern European world."

THIS MORAL ENCOUNTER.

"In this moral encounter, America comes in with the necessary equipment for success," adds the *Nation*. "Unless

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EDISON'S NEW WAR INVENTION.

IS IT A DEVICE TO LOCATE ENEMY SUBMARINES?

Mr. Edison, as chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board, is secretly busy on an invention which it is believed will be of immense value in the war. Its nature is carefully guarded (says the *Daily Chronicle's* New York correspondent).

Experiments are being conducted in a concrete structure at Eagle Rock, on the summit of Orange Mountain, which towers 600 feet above the big Edison plant at West Orange.

A few days after the United States broke off relations with Germany the Park Commission of Essex County, which has control of the mountain property, gave Mr. Edison permission to use the building.

Extensive precautions have been taken to keep secret the nature of Mr. Edison's activities on the mountain top. Roads leading to the summit are carefully guarded, and all exits and entrances to the concrete structure, save one, have been boarded up. The remaining entrance is under guard, and no person except Mr. Edison or a member of his personal staff is permitted to approach the place.

Last year, in an interview, Mr. Edison commented upon the absence of scientific novelties in the course of the war. He was asked by the interviewer what science might have given.

"I must not say too much along that line," said Mr. Edison; and this was reasonable, for he is head of the American Naval Consulting Board. "But this much I am willing to say: There is no scientific reason for the ignorance of any navy as to the exact whereabouts of enemy ships within reasonable distances."

"Even as to the exact whereabouts of enemy submarines?" asked the interviewer.

Mr. Edison nodded. "Even," he said, "as to the exact whereabouts of enemy submarines within restricted areas."

A SOLDIER TO SOLDIERS.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S MESSAGE.

Asked by the editor of the *Observer* for a message of encouragement to the men at the front, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood telegraphed:

"I look forward with confidence to the issue on the Western front, because I can look back so far both historically and personally. In former wars, our soldiers often won battles under brave but incapable leaders. I have served with leaders personally very brave, but who would not risk the loss of a company. In France both Lord French and Sir Douglas Haig have shown the qualities of heart and head, both of which are indispensable qualities for success."

"Sir Douglas Haig tells us of his deep-rooted confidence in his troops. I am sure it is well founded, for all my letters attest the soundness of his confident belief (see page 284, 'Winnowed Memories'), and that the troops reciprocate his trust."

"Twenty-five years ago French and I agreed that Haig was our best-instructed junior officer. I believe that he, having carefully estimated the value of the objective, will not shrink from asking his troops for any sacrifices that may become necessary."

"EVELYN WOOD, F.M."

Sir Evelyn Wood added that the motto in his calendar for February 16th:—"Not fearing death, nor shrinking for distress, But always resolute in most extremes."

(I. Henry VI., iv. 1)—is thoroughly applicable to Sir Douglas Haig.

"Winnowed Memories" is Sir Evelyn Wood's new book, and the reference is to the following letter from a general officer in the British Expeditionary Force, in France, written to the Field-Marshal in October, 1914:—

"I want to tell you about what you love best in the world, the British private soldier. I honestly think he is better than ever; he is simply splendid, and will do anything he is asked to do, in spite of retreats, defensive positions, or any other demoralising form of warfare. The infantry soldier can always repulse the German attack, and whenever he attacks them in the open he can always drive them back. His use of ground is extraordinarily good, and he knows it, and consequently he feels superior to the German infantry, who have no idea how to conceal themselves in the attack. I think you can be proud of the Army that you have done so much to render efficient in war, and I should love to have you with me for an hour or two in a hot corner to see how splendidly the men behave."

Germany's assumption is that by next June she will have cut off the world's maritime commerce from these seas, and thus severed the main artery of the Entente, she must realise that she cannot win. She cannot fight America's brains and money and numbers, and her force of centralised and organised industry, which stands out as the chief rival of the German Cartel. And she has nothing with which to meet America's great reinforcement of the moral of the Allies."

"The League of Nations is made. It has lost its last neutral and gained its first champion. America will not come in to share the rancours and the hatreds, the spiteful and the ambitious, of the war. She will come in to emphasise its character as a struggle to realise the idea of public right."

"CASCADE" BEER.

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When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it,

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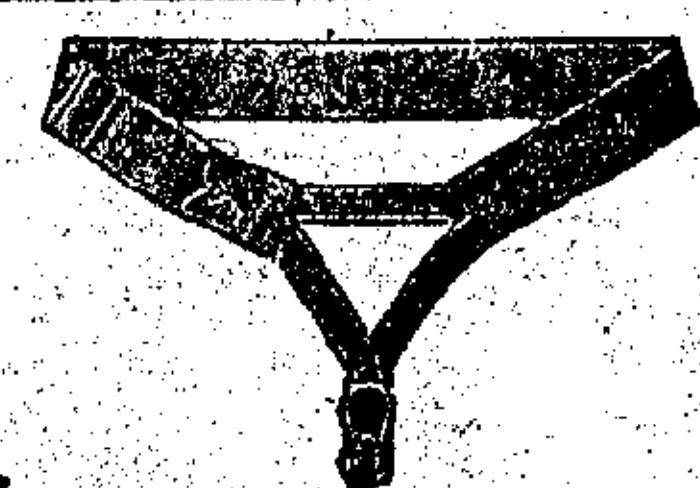
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[268]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,270, T. Konishi, 14th April—Swatow 13th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ANNAM MARU, Japanese str., 1,921, Y. Kobayashi, 13th April—Mojoi 8th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHINGHOW, British str., 1,105, Jas. Doyle, 13th April—Port Paravel 10th April, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHIYODA MARU, Japanese str., 1,935, 15th April—Hongay 11th April, Coal—Order.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, T. Ikeda, 14th April—Bangkok 5th April, Rice—Order.

HARUNASAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,050, 14th April—Wakamatsu 9th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HARU, French str., 739, F. Morvan, 14th April—Port Bayard 13th April, General—A. B. Marty.

HELMUS, British str., 2,810, A. D. Baker, 13th April—Kobe 7th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,720, Y. Takahashi, 13th April—Singapore 6th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, G. Hooker, 13th April—Swatow 12th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

NEVIS, Norwegian str., 997, S. Salvesen, 14th April—Hohow 12th April, General—Order.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, 14th April—Saigon 10th April, Rice—Order.

SONEKAURA MARU, Japanese str., 713, S. Shirota, 14th April—Bangkok 5th April, General and Rice—Order.

SERKOW MARU, Japanese str., 1,929, 14th April—Mojoi 8th April, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TSURU MARU, Japanese str., 3,023, K. Yamada, 13th April—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,959, Ishikawa, 14th April—Amoy 13th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

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ARRIVED.

Miss S. E. Palones, Miss Morris, Miss F. E. Stout, Mrs. E. W. Andrus, Mrs. C. D. Stewart, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. A. Verhov, Mr. G. Musquane, Mr. G. E. Farquharson, Dr. and Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Mr. M. A. Herenann, Mr. W. G. Amperoff, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. J. P. Moter.



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1917

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 FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "CHOYSANG" ... Tuesday, 17th Apr. 7 Night
 HAIPHONG ... "TAKIANG" ... Thursday, 19th Apr. 7 A.M.
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 21st Apr. 3 P.M.
 MANILA ... "TAISANG" ... Saturday, 28th Apr. 3 P.M.

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 S.S. "TJISONDAH" ... 11th June.
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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 12.15.—No return from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased at all stations, particularly over Japan; it is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan. Shallow depressions are situated to the north of Shanghai and the Kuroshio; a feeble anticyclone is indicated over the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inch. Total since 1st January, 8.70 inches, against an average of 8.41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock ... Easterly or variable winds, moderate to light; cloudy, rain.
 Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, moderate.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... The same as No. 1.
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

15th April A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	29.90	58	85	SW	2	bc
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.97	58	85	SW	2	bc
Tokyo	6 a.m.	29.88	58	85	SW	2	bc
Kobe	6 a.m.	29.80	58	85	SW	2	bc
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.74	58	85	SW	2	bc
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	29.72	58	85	SW	2	bc
Oshima	6 a.m.	29.78	58	85	SW	2	bc
Naha	6 a.m.	29.88	58	85	SW	2	bc
Ishijima	6 a.m.	29.89	58	85	SW	2	bc
Bonin Is.	6 a.m.	29.83	58	85	SW	2	bc
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Chang	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Kiukiang	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Changsha	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Gutzli	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Taihu	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Taiwan	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Koshun	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Canton	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Gap Rock	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Macao	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Hohow	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Phu Lien	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Tourane	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Cape St. James	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Apurri	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Dagupan	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Manila	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Legs	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Tacloban	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Iloilo	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Surig	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.10	58	85	SW	2	bc

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION of WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE of WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE of WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, h. d. l. lightning, overcast, passing showers, equal, rain, snow, sleet, visibility, w. dev. (w. s. w.)

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, April 15th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.79	29.76
Temperature	59	68	68
Humidity	85	94	95
Wind Direction	East	calm	East
" Force	4	0	1
Weather	bc	od	od
Rain	0.03	—	0.15

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 70
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd April.

Day of Week.	Date.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Mon.	16	4.30	4.3	10.10	4.1
Tues.	17	4.23	4.6	10.05	4.4
Wed.	18	4.16	5.1	10.03	4.6
Thurs.	19	4.09	5.5	10.04	4.7
Fri.	20	4.02	6.0	10.06	4.8
Satur.	21	3.55	6.5	10.08	4.9
Sun.	22	3.48	7.0	10.10	5.0

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	T. SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th Apr. Noon.
TIENSHAN	"TIENTSIN"	On 16th Apr. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIPONG"	On 18th Apr. 10 A.M.
NHAYHA	"SHANTUNG"	On 19th Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 24th Apr. Noon.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

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to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	YOKOHAMA MARU	WEDNESDAY	9th
	Capt. Terada	12,500	May, at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA			

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SHANGHAI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU	SATURDAY	21st
	Capt. Terada	10,000	Apr.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	THURSDAY	3rd
	Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY	18th
	Capt. Oyeda	13,500	May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU	MONDAY	30th
	Capt. Aon	11,000	Apr., at 11 A.M.
	KAMO MARU	SATURDAY	12th
	Capt. Iwano	16,000	May, at 11 A.M.

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KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON. 30th April, Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	SATUR. 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED. 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	MON. 11th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES. 19th June.

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"CANADA MARU"	WEDNESDAY	26th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	FRIDAY	11th May, at 3 P.M.

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